निर्माण में काले धन के निवेश को कम करने के लिये, राष्ट्रीय आवास नीति प्रारूप में व्यवस्था है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में भूखण्ड का आकार 120 वर्गमीटर से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए । भूखण्ड के आकार और निहायशी एकक, विनिर्देष्टियों, निर्माण की लागत, फिक्सचर्ज और आन्तरिक सुविधाओं के रूप में समुचित अधिकतम आवास मानदण्ड राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्थानीय परिस्थितियों तथा राष्ट्रीय आवास मानदण्डों को ध्यान में रखते हुय निर्धारित किये जायेंगे । इन मानदण्डों में आवास वित्त संस्थानों के ऋण देने के मानदण्डों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय भवन निर्माण विनियमनों में शामिल किया जायेगा ।

इस समय "एक परिवार एक मकान" मानदण्ड निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है यद्यपि अधिकांश आवास अभिकरण चाहते हैं कि आवेदक का उस स्थान में अपना स्वयं का कोई मकान नहीं होना चाहिये जहां आवास आवंटन किया जाता है । आवास अभिकरणों तथा हुडको की निधियों प्रमुख भाग आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग तथा निम्न आय वर्ग के लिये आवासों के प्रति लगाया जाता है ।

Criterion for allotment of funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

1989. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state that the crieterin for allotment of funds to Gram Panchayats under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): As per the criteria provided for allocation of resources under the Central guidelines for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) for allocation of funds to the Village Panchayats, the population of each village panchayat having less than 1,000 population is taken as 1,000 and more than 10,000 as 10,000. The poulation of Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) is also adjusted accordingly. 60 per cent of the resources earmarked for village panchayats are distributed on the basis of adjusted SC/ST population and 40 per cent on the basis of adjusted total population. The Central JRY guidelines further stipulate that not less than 80 per cent of the funds allocated to each district after providing for the earmarked sectors will be distributed to the village Panchayats in the district.

Declaration of cyclone in Andhra Pradesh as National Calamity

1990. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared May cyclone in Andhra Pradesh as National Calamity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would meet expenditure towards Relief and Rehabilitation over and above the calamity Relief Fund of Rs. 86.00 crores in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ninth Finance Commission has recommended that following the creation of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for each State, it is the responsibility of the State Government to meet all expenditure arising out of natural calamities. Further, if any region faces a calamity of such dimension and severity as to warrant its handling at the national level, the Central Government will take appropriate action as the situation demands and incur necessary expenditure. However, the Finance Commission did not lay down any criteria for declaring a calamity as a calamity of 'rare severity'.

Since the damage caused by May, 1990 cyclone was substantial, the State Government requested that the Central Government may declare the cyclone of May, 1990 as a National Calamity and provide additional central assistance over and above the amount allocated under State Calamity